

1668
A N
A L A R M

To the Unprejudiced and Well-minded
PROTESTANTS

O F
K
I R E L A N D: *Protest*

O R,

Seasonable Q U E R I E S

U P O N T H E

Rise, Danger, and Tendency,

O F T H E

W H I T E - B O Y S.

C O R K E:

Printed in the YEAR MDCCLXII.



AN
A L A R M
To the Unprejudiced and Well-minded
P R O T E S T A N T S
O F
I R E L A N D, &c.

Query I.

WERE not the Magistrates, and the Gentlemen of Power in those Places where the *Levellers* or *White-Boys* appeared, and committed Outrages, acquainted from the Beginning with their Rise, Progress, and Proceedings?

Query II.

If any treasonable or dangerous Design, against the Government appeared, or was apprehended from them, was it not the Duty of the Magistrates, and of others of Power, to have endeavour'd early to suppress them?

Query III.

If the Magistrates, and those of Power, had
A 2 exerted

exerted themselves from the Beginning, wou'd it not have been easy for them to have suppress'd these Levellers, and to have put a Stop to their Excesses?

Query IV.

3 Do not the Laws, particularly those of 13. H. 4. and 2. H. 5. invest the Magistrates, with all necessary, and desireable Power to enquire into, to detect, and suppress Excesses of this Sort, and to bring the Offenders to condign Punishment.*?

Query

* 13. Hen. iv. c. 7. The Justices of the Peace, or two of them, together with the Sheriff, or Under-Sheriff, shall by the Power of the County, suppress Riots, Routs, and unlawful Assemblies, arrest the Offenders, and record what shall be done: By which Record of the said Justices and Sheriff, or Under-Sheriff, the Offenders shall stand convict; and if the Offenders be departed, the said Justices, and Sheriff, or Under-Sheriff, shall, within a Month after make Enquiry thereof, and hear and determine the same according to Law. — If upon such Enquiry, the Truth cannot be discovered, then shall the said Officers within one Month after said Enquiry, certify the Fault, together with the Circumstances thereof, unto the King and his Council, whereupon the Offenders shall be brought to answer, and those that be found guilty shall be punished at the Direction of the King and his Council. — Justices of the Peace, dwelling near the Place, where such Offences shall be committed, and Justices of Assize for the Time they shall be in their Session, (in Case any be then committed) shall do Execution of this Act in Pain of 100l. — 2. Hen. 5. c. 8. Persons guilty of heinous Riots, shall suffer one whole Years Imprisonment without Bail: But petty Riots shall be imprisoned as shall seem best to the King

Query V.

Wou'd not the due and timely Execution of these wholesome Laws, have been a great Saving of Expence to the Government, of Labour to the Army? And would it not have prevented the Confusion and Alarm, which have overspread the Nation, and hindered the Ruin of many unhappy People, made miserable by their Guilt, or by their Fears?

Query. VI.

It is evident, that these Laws were not put into Execution; and since it cannot be surmised, that vigilant and upright Magistrates, would Sinistrously suffer Disturbances of a dangerous Tendency to take Head, will it not follow, that the Magistrates, and others made Slight of the Designs of these Levellers; however Passion, Party, and Malignity may have since magnified them to the Publick, into *Massacres* *Rebellions*, and *Invasions*?

Query VII.

Is it not certain that these Levellers confiscated of People of other Persuasions, as well as of Roman Catholicks?

Query

King and his Council; and greater Fines shall be set upon Rioters, than in Times past, in Aid and Supportation of the Justices and Officers in that Behalf. — See more in *Robin's and Bolingbroke, v. Rioters.*

Query VIII.

Is it not even true, that those of other Persuasions, who encouraged and employed them, were much more considerable in Rank, Fortune, and Reputation, than any Roman Catholick who joined them?

Query IX.

Tho' it would be easy, but might be invi-
dious to prove this by a Recital of Names,
yet will not every one, that knows the Places
infested by the Levellers be convinced of
the Truth of it, by reflecting upon the dif-
ferent Persons thereabout, suspected, or in-
formed against, imprisoned, or upon their
Keeping, on this Account?

Query X.

Have not the Roman Catholicks of Proper-
ty, in the Places where these Levellers ap-
pear'd, been at least as great Sufferers by
them, as those of other Persuasions?

Query XI.

Is it not well known, that the Roman Ca-
tholicks of Property from the Beginning, de-
clared their Abhorrence and Dread of the
Practices of these Levellers, and expressed
their Desires of having them suppress'd and
punished?

Query

Query XII.

Would it have been safe for the Roman Catholicks, defenceless and unarmed as they were, to have expos'd themselves by Prosecutions and Informations against the Levellers, to the Resentment of an unruly and riotous Rabble, whilst the Magistrates and Protestants of Power, lay by, and seemed to despise them?

Query XIII.

Did not the Superiors of the Roman Catholick Clergy exert themselves against these Levellers by Admonitions, by Reproofs, by Threats, and that early, even before they were thought formidable, or almost noticed by the Publick?

Query XIV.

Tho' these unthinking Wretches the Levellers, were confessedly guilty of great Outrages and Excesses, yet does it appear, that a *Rebellion* was by any Means intended by them, as far as that is understood to signify a Design to subvert the established Constitution in Favour of the *Pretender*, a *foreign Enemy*, or *another Form of Government*?

Query XV.

How often have unruly, and violent Mobs assembled both in *England* and *Ireland*, and indeed

indeed in all Countries, in order to obtain Redress, for either real or imaginary Grievances, which they thought themselves in no Condition to obtain, by the common and legal Methods?

Query XVI.

Are all these Assemblies, tho' most certainly unjustifiable in themselves, to be immediately branded with the odious Name of *Rebellion*, and of *Designs against the Government*?

Query XVII.

Did his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, in his prudent and just Proclamations against the Levellers, once brand them with the Name of *Rebels*, or their evil Doings, with the Name of *Rebellion*?

Query XVIII.

Has it not appeared, that the only Principle these Wretches set out upon, was to redress themselves in the Grievances, and Oppressions, which they suffered, or pretended to have suffered, as well from Roman Catholick, as from Protestant Landlords, and Landholders?

Query XIX.

Tho' the Means made Use of by them to compass this, were unwarrantable and illegal, yet is it not certain, that the grinding Oppression

tion of the Poor in this Nation, is almost insupportable to human Nature, and calls aloud for Pity and Redress from the Benevolent and Humane?

Query XX.

Is it not a lamentable Disgrace, that in a Nation warmed with the cheering Ray of Liberty, blessed with the happiest Constitution imaginable, and under the Protection of a most gracious Monarch, a Number of wretched Inhabitants *not Slaves by Law*, should in their Food, Habitations, and Cloathing, be necessarily more miserable than the Plantation Negroes in *America*?

Query XXI.

Tho' these unhappy Levellers, gall'd, as many of them were, by Variety of Wretchedness, and once become drunk with the Sweets of Licentiousness and Misrule, were guilty of many Excesses, to satisfy both their own and the private Resentment of others, *by whom they were employed for these Purposes*; yet is it not certain, that many Crimes were charged upon them, and believed of them, in which they had not the least Hand?

Query XXII.

Was not the shameful and scandalous Robbery of the Cathedral Church of *Caſtel*, laid

at the Door of the Levellers? — And were not the Roman Catholicks of that Town, upon the Point of feeling the Resentment of those in Power upon that Occasion, until providentially for them, the Perpetrators of the Sacrilege were discovered not to have been Levellers, nor even Papists?

Query XXIII.

Did not the same happen in *Kilkenny*, and *Waterford*, when the Doors of the Protestants were villainously marked upon Good Friday Night?

Query XXIV.

Tho' the Violences committed by the Levellers were great and highly punishable, yet what Proof, what Probability is there for construing them into a *Rebellion*, or *Rebellious Practices*? Is it the Testimony of Informers?

Query XXV.

Tho' Informers are considered as necessary Evils, and often encouraged by pecuniary Rewards, that thus Designs and Machinations concealed, and dangerous to the State may be discovered and warded against. Yet, is it not true, that little Deference has been shewn, and ought to be shewn, by all wise and just Governments, to this vile and infamous Tribe, unless they corroborate their Discoveries, by such Circumstances, as may give them a *Weight*

Weight and Credibility which they deserve not, as merely depending upon their precarious Veracity, and confident Swearing?

Query XXVI.

Does the Testimony of Informers become more credible, because it has been extorted from them by the Horrors of a loathsome Prison, — by the Fears of an heavy Load of Irons, — and by the Terrors of an ignominious Death?

Query XXVII.

Were not these the Methods, however unconstitutional and arbitrary, that were recommended, and even employed by some to squeeze from these Informers, a Confession of what they were *prompted* to confess?

Query XXVIII.

What Wonder is it that Wretches, not tutored to noble and exalted Sentiments of Virtue, should be brought to say and swear any Thing, under Pressures that might stagger the Constancy of Men of greater Fortitude, and more generous Principles?

Query XXIX.

Not to go farther back than the Memory of Man, — Who that remembers the villainous Swearing of *Stairs* and *Mullins*, about the Time

Time of *Lear's Plot*: Who that considers, how frequent Perjury is among *Approvers*, but will acknowledge the Insufficiency of *mercenary* or *terrified Evidence*?

Query XXX.

Have these Informers of *Rebellion*, and *rebellious Designs*, corroborated their Discoveries by any Circumstances, that would make their Testimony of sufficient Weight, with an equitable and impartial Court, to convict, or even commit a Man, for petty Larceny?

Query XXXI.

What Condition could such vile Wretches as the Levellers mostly consisted of, be in to rebel, or to disturb the Government without Arms, without Support, without Leaders, without Discipline?

Query XXXII.

Is an obscure insignificant *Wool-Comber*, who as yet appears to be the Roman Catholick of most Importance among the Levellers, a likely *Chieftain* for the weighty Work of a *Rebellion*?

Query XXXIII.

Is it likely that Roman Catholicks in a Design wherein the Interest of their Religion, the Safety of their Lives and Fortunes must have been at Stake, would entrust a Man, for

for many Reasons obnoxious to them, and whom by their *Principles*, they cannot but consider as guilty of a shameful and sacrilegious Apostacy?

Query XXXIV.

Has it appeared, that the Levellers have been joined by any Roman Catholicks, capable from their Rank, Fortune and Influence, of giving Umbrage to the Government or of carrying into Execution a Design against it?

Query XXXV.

Were there any Letters intercepted, was there any illicit Correspondence discovered, that might throw a Light upon this intended mysterious *Rebellion*?

Query XXXVI.

Were there any Stores of Arms or Ammunition found to have been laid in, or procured for this pretend *Rebellion*?

Query XXXVII.

If none of all this has appeared, if none of all this can appear, will the Design of a Rebellion be thought credible, by any *thinking, unprejudiced Person*?

Query XXXVIII.

Notwithstanding the repeated Alarms of *French Commissions, French Officers, and French*

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Money

Money among the Levellers, has it appeared upon the strictest Enquiry, that these wretched Creatures had the least Connection with, or the least Support or Encouragement from the *French, Spaniards or Pretender*?

Query XXXIX.

Can it be charged upon the Roman Catholicks of *Ireland*, that since the Revolution they shewed any Disaffection, that they engaged in any Rebellion, even in Times that *England* and *Scotland* were deeply involved in it, and severely felt the Calamities of it?

Query XL.

If the Roman Catholicks of *Ireland*, while their Wounds were yet fresh and bleeding, — when they were without Prospect, or Hope of Relief from the Legislature, — when *Scotland* and *England* set them the Example of Rebellion, — when they might expect Assistance from *France*; if under these alluring Temptations to Rebellion, they shewed not the least Inclination to rebel, can it be supposed that they meant to engage in a Rebellion, at a Time, that an universal Spirit of Loyalty and Attachment to His Most Gracious Majesty's Person and Government, prevailed in *Great Britain*, — at a Time that *France*, reduced to the Brink of Ruin, could afford them no Assistance, — and at the very Time, that they were soliciting, and expect-

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ing from the Royal Benevolence of a Gracious Sovereign, from the Justice of an Impartial Parliament, and from the Humanity of an upright, discerning Lord Lieutenant, some Redress to their manifold Grievances?

Query XLI.

Would not the Roman Catholicks of Ireland, if but tolerably indulged in their Civil and Religious Liberties, prefer the mild and equal Constitution of this Nation, to the arbitrary, despotic Rule of a French Monarchy?

Query XLII.

Ought not the Roman Catholicks of Ireland, from Experience and Common Sense be persuaded, that in Case of a Foreign Invasion, *they must be the First in their Persons and Properties*, to feel the woeful Effects of it?

Query XLIII.

What would they not in that Case have to fear, defenceless and unarmed, if their Behaviour would give the least Cause of Jealousy, or Resentment, to the Government, or their Fellow-Subjects?

Query XLIV.

Would a French Invader distinguish between the Properties of Roman Catholicks, and Others? — Or, would he not seize, and

destroy them indiscriminately, as belonging to a common Enemy?

Query XLV.

However improbable an Invasion of this Kingdom by the French may be, yet if their Despair should drive them upon attempting it, is it possible, that they could conquer this Nation, or maintain themselves in it against the Vicinity, Strength, and Maritime Superiority of England.

Query XLVI.

Can it be suppos'd, that the Roman Catho-licks of Ireland are so blind to their own Interest, as to encourage or wish for an *Invasion*, that unavoidably would bring present Ruin upon them, and must leave them with Prospects less promissing, than even those, they have now before them?

Query XLVII.

Ought it not to be apprehended that these groundless Reports of an intended Rebellion, may be the very Cause why the French would attempt to invade us?

Query XLVIII.

Would the French or any other Foreign Power, attempt to invade this Nation, whilst they believed all Denominations of People amongst

mongst us, to be heartily united to oppose them?

Query XLIX.

Is it not an Encouragement to his Majesty's Enemies; — Is it not a Prejudice to his Majesty's Interest, to weaken without Foundation, the Reputation of that *glorious Unanimity*, the greatest that ever prevail'd, which appears in *all Denominations and Degrees of People* for the Support of his Government?

Query L.

If any unthinking Roman Catholicks, in Spight of *their Duty* and *their Interest*, should wickedly join a French Invader, who would be most to blame for it? — *They*, who desired nothing more than to be, and to be thought to be *loyal Subjects to his Majesty King George the Third*, or *those*, who would drive them to these woeful Extremities, by every Method of Diffidence, of Calumny, and of suspicious and severe Treatment.

Query LI.

It is reported that some Priests encouraged, or at least connived at these Levellers. — Admitting this to be true, can, or ought the Behaviour of a Few, four or five at most, silly, or wicked Priests, be charged upon the whole Body of Roman Catholicks?

Query

Query LII.

Is it not evident, that whatever Priest encouraged, or connived at the Levellers, did so in Defiance of the Judgment and express Directions of their Superiors?

Query LIII.

Have not some of those Priests, against whom the Presumption of Guilt was strong, already felt in the most exemplary Punishment the Weight of their Superior's Indignation and Resentment of their shameful Prevarication?

Query LIV.

Those Priests, who are charged with, or suspected of having encouraged the Levellers, were they of such Reputation and Esteem as to have been of Weight among Roman Catholicks? — Or, were they thought contemptible and insignificant even among them?

Query LV.

Was it not generally believed by many Protestants that the Roman Catholicks were, as upon last *Good-Friday Night*, to attempt a *General Massacre* of them? — And have not there been *tronical, circumstantial and positive Accounts of this intended Massacre* propagated all over the Kingdom, and no Doubt transmitted to more distant Nations?

Query

Query LVI.

If it be not true that this *Massacre* was intended, was it not the most inhuman Cruelty, the most flagrant Injustice to brand the Roman Catholicks with it?

Query LVII.

Ought such an atrocious Crime be firmly believed, or even suspected, without incontestible Proofs?

Query LVIII.

Have there been any such Proofs? Have there been any Proofs at all, that in an Affair of much less Importance, would deserve an Assent from a candid and impartial Judge-
ment?

Query LIX.

Most Protestants in Ireland have an Acquaintance with many Roman Catholicks, and from their Knowledge of them, can they, as they read these *Queries*, fix in their own Minds upon any of them, whom they seriously and sincerely think capable of such an heinous Villany?

Query LX.

If they cannot fix upon any such Person of their Roman Catholick Acquaintance, why should

should they believe the whole Body of Roman Catholicks capable of it?

Query LXI.

Have the Roman Catholicks of those Places where this Design of a Massacre was believed, as *Neighbours*, as *Dealers*, as *Members* of the *Community*, given at other Times, just Grounds to be suspected, as capable of entering into so horrid a Design?

Query LXII.

If they have not, — Was it christian; — Was it neighbourly; — Was it humane to behave all at once towards them, not as if they were suspected only, but as if the Suspicion against them had been so strong and vehement, as to leave no Doubt of their suppos'd Guilt?

Query LXIII.

If it be a crying Injustice that every one of Integrity or Humanity abhors, to destroy without just Grounds the Reputation of an Individual, what Crime must it be to do this to an extensive, reputable Body of People?

Query LXIV.

Has not this been done to the Roman Catholicks of more Places than one, by the Means of *alarming Resolutions*, *Military Preparations*,

parations, Search for Arms, and the ungenerous Methods of insidious Reports, and general Diffidence and Distrust?

Query LXV.

Was not this enflaming, and as it were hallooing a furious Populace against the Roman Catholicks?

Query LXVI.

Why are the *Rebellion* and *Massacre* of *Forty-one* objected to the Roman Catholicks of these Days, unless it be to persuade the Vulgar, that they are ready to re-act what is charged upon the Roman Catholicks of them Times?

Query LXVII.

Those that believe, or affect to believe, the *Massacres* charged upon the Roman Catholicks of them Days, ought they not to weigh, whether they believe it from Prejudice or Conviction, as their Judgment upon this Matter must have so great an Influence upon their Behaviour, as Christians, as Fellow-Subjects, as Men of Humanity, with Regard to such a numerous Body of People, as the Roman Catholicks of this Nation are?

Query LXVIII.

Who that would give themselves Time dispassionately to read the many excellent

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Tracts.

Tracts, that have been of late written upon this Subject; — Who that would read that most excellent Treatise lately published, entitled, *The Tryal of the Cause of the Roman Catholicks*, but would be convinced, that the *Massacres* of Forty-one, are falsely charged upon the Roman Catholicks of them Times, and lightly believed of them?

Query LXIX.

But admitting the Charge to be true, — What have the Roman Catholicks of this Time to do with it? — They sincerely detest every Cruelty, every Violence, every Excess of them Times, and if they were at all committed, the Fault must be laid to the *Men*, and not upon their Religion?

Query LXX.

When his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant recommended to the Magistrates and Gentry to be vigilant in their Endeavours to suppress these Rioters, and bring them to Justice, was it his Intention, that such Measures should be taken upon the Occasion, as could only tend to inflame the Nation, and give rise to causeless Fears, Jealousies and universal Confusion?

Query LXXI.

Have not the Roman Catholicks of those Places where the intended *Massacre* was believed,

ed, escaped a *real and very imminent Danger* upon last Good-Friday Night?

Query LXXII.

What but a special Providence, could have upon that Night secured them, defenceless and unsuspecting, from the Vengeance and Rage of an *arm'd Populace*, whose Resentment worked up by a tragical Representation of their own impending Danger; and whose Passions set on Fire by the additional Incentive of strong Liquors, might easily have hurried them beyond the Controul of their more moderate Leaders?

Query LXXIII.

Is it not a particular Happiness for the Roman Catholicks of *Ireland*, that at this critical Time, the Nation has been blessed with a Lord Lieutenant of an upright and benevolent Heart, and of a clear, discerning Understanding, assisted by a Council composed of Men, whose liberal and generous Education, lifts them above vulgar low Prejudices?

Query LXXIV.

Had not the Reins of Government been now in Hands that hold them steadily, and manage them wisely, how easily might the Outrages of a few *paltry Scoundrels*, and the partial Prejudices of some *Narrow-minded Zealots*,

his, have converted this Nation into a Field of Blood?

Query LXXV.

When the Levellers are called *few*, it is not with an Intent to diminish their Numbers: — But is it not true, that they were really *few*, when compared to the mighty Thousands they were multiplied into? — Is it not true, that they were *paltry* and *few*, when compared to the vast Design of successful Rebellion, which was feared from them?

Query LXXVI.

Can those who affected to believe, who abetted, who industriously propagated the Report of Rebellion and Massacre, pretend to have been imposed upon by *Letters anonymous and despicable*, that could not impose upon any one of common Sense?

Query LXXVII.

If a Rebellion and Massacre were really intended, is it probable that those, who intended them, would be the First to give particular Notice of their Design, and that to the very Persons whom they had marked out for Destruction?

Query LXXVIII.

As it cannot reasonably be supposed, that Miscreants, capable of the horrid Resolutions of

of Rebellion and Massacre, would by writing these Letters, put it out of their Power to execute them; must it not appear certain, that they were written by Villains, who meant to sport with the *fearful Credulity*, or the *affected Fears* of those to whom they were addressed? Or, that they were written by still greater Villains, who wished by them to throw an Odium upon the whole Body of Roman Catholicks?

Query LXXIX.

Would it not seem, as if these calumniating Reports were spread against Roman Catholicks at that Time, in order to make them appear to the Legislature, unworthy of the Relief, which was thought to be intended for them?

Query LXXX.

Treacherous and base, tho' such an Attempt must be felt to be, by every honest Heart; yet when one considers the Virulence, with which many expressed themselves upon the Occasion, how can it be but suspected?

Query LXXXI.

Tho' the Reasonable and Unprejudiced Protestants, be confessedly above these vile and dark Practices, yet are there not some, *who call themselves Protestants*, from whom they may with Reason be feared?

Query LXXXII.

Are there not many of this narrow Stamp, who repine, that even the least conscientious religious Indulgence is shown to the Roman Catholicks in this Nation ?

Query LXXXIII.

Would not these People be sorry, that Roman Catholicks should, upon the strictest Examination, be found faithful to his Majesty, and of Principles not dangerous, or tending to Disloyalty ?

Query LXXXIV.

What an Hue and Cry, was raised by this imbibited Set of Men, at the Parliamentary Proposal, for securing to Roman Catholicks the Money lent by them ; tho' this be a Point of common Honesty, not denied by our Laws, to Turks, Jews, or Atheists ?

Query LXXXV.

What a Stir did they make at the Report of the Roman Catholick Regiments to be raised for the Service of *Portugal*, tho' the Measure seemed to have the Approbation of those, who best understood, and most unsuspectedly adhered to the Interest of his Majesty ?

Query

Query LXXXVI.

Are they real Friends of this Nation, who would make the numerous Body of Roman Catholicks, useless Members of the Community? Or, are they carried away by the old Spirit of Faction and Malignity?

Query LXXXVII.

Would they wish to see his Majesty strengthened by the faithful Service of so many Subjects, whose Principles lead them not to Rebellion, or Disloyalty, against their Sovereign, to whom they acknowledge to owe, and promise Allegiance?

See a very full and accurate Account of the Roman Catholicks in Ireland in the next Query.

Have not the Roman Catholicks of *Ireland*, addressed his Majesty, in the most dutiful and loyal Manner as became them, as *depress'd*, but *peaceful and faithful Subjects*?

Query LXXXIX.

Has not his Majesty been most graciously pleased to declare, his Royal Acceptance of, and Dependence upon, the Sincerity of their Addresses?

Query XC.

Have not the Roman Catholicks of *Ireland*, when called upon, clearfully bound themselves by Oath, to bare true Faith and Allegiance

giance to his Majesty King *George III.* and would not every Roman Catholick in the Kingdom, chearfully bind himself by the same Oath?

Query XCII.

If this Oath of Allegiance be kept by them, can the Goverment have any thing to fear from them?

Query XCII.

Does not this Oath bind them to every civil Duty, that a Subject of this Realm can owe to his Sovereign?

Query XCIII.

The conscientious Backwardness of Roman Catholicks to take other Oaths, which *to them* appear ensnaring and unlawful, is it not an earnest, and a strong Presumption, that their Principles, and their Inclinations, lead them to fulfil this Oath of Allegiance, which they most willingly take?

Query XCIV.

Did not King *William*, at a Time, that Roman Catholicks were more formidable than they can be at present, judge *that Oath* a sufficient Security from them? And did he not, by the Ninth of the civil Articles of *Limerick*, agree, that the Oath of Allegiance, and no other, should be administered to the Roman Catholicks in this Kingdom?

Query XCIV.

Query XCV.

Those who now express themselves with most Bitterness, and behave with the most intemperate Zeal against Roman Catholicks, are they distinguished among those, who know them, for an upright, impartial Judgment; or are they remarkable for the Narrowness of their Hearts, and for the Weakness of their Understanding?

Query XCVI.

Can a Country or a Neighbourhood, be cursed with a greater Misfortune, than Men in Power, with narrow Hearts, weak Heads, and strong Passions? — An odd Assemblage of Qualities, but not at all Incompatible!

Query XCVII.

From such, whose partial Prejudices must always take the Lead, what can be expected for the Good of the Community?

Query XCVIII.

Would it not be prudent, and but discreet, in Persons of inferior Rank, to form their publick Conduct from the Example, and to frame their Notions by the Judgment of their Betters, in higher Stations, who must be supposed better acquainted with the Nature of Things,

Things, and more watchful for the Good of the State?

Query CXIX.

Does our just Government, — Do the Protestants of *Ireland*, the most respectable, knowing and impartial, consider the Roman Catholicks as dangerous, and deserving all the popular Odium and Reproach, which is now indiscriminately levelled at them?

Query C.

But not to draw these Queries to a greater Length, — If the Roman Catholicks of *Ireland* can, and do, defy their most virulent Enemies, to produce against them to the Publick, the least probable Proof of a Massacre designed, — Of an Invasion encouraged, — Of a Rebellion intended, — Of Disloyalty shewn by them to his most gracious Majesty King *George the Third*. — If no Proof of this has been produced, if no Proof of it can be produced against them, will not the unprejudiced, and humane Protestants of *Ireland*, think them very hardly, not to say inhumanely dealt with, in the cruel Misrepresentations, that have been made of them? And will they think that the Punishment justly due to a riotous, unruly, mistaken Rabble, ought to fall without Distinction, upon the whole Body of Roman Catholicks, who most sincerely detest their iniquitous Practices and Proceedings?

A P P E N D I X.

A P P E N D I X.

The Editor of the preceding Queries presumes that the Account given under by some of the unhappy Men called *Levelers*, in their last Moments (a Time in which it is hoped that no Wretch would be wicked enough to prevaricate) of their unlawful Association, will remove from the Breasts of all unprejudiced People, any Suspicion of their Disaffection to the Government, or Intention of Rebellion.

Waterford, July 7. The following is the last Speech and Declaration of *Darby Brown*, *Patrick Brown*, *David Ahearn*, *Richard Healy*, and *Richard Power*, who were hanged and quartered, at the County Gallows, this Day, being all found guilty of Treason, for burning the House of *John Fowle*, at *Monehue*, near *Caperquin*, in the County of *Waterford*.

The SPEECH of *Darby Brown, &c.*

Good People,

I WAS born at *Bally-Inn* near *Lismore*, as was also my Brother *Patrick*. My other Fellow-Sufferers (except *David Ahearn*, who was born near *Clogheen* in the County of *Tipperary*) were born in said Parish. We have all led an honest and laborious Life 'till *January* last, when finding the *Levellers* or *White*

White Boys in the County of *Tipperary*, had partly succeeded in redressing some of the Grievances they complained of, by levelling Ditches, which they assured themselves were raised upon Commons; we unhappily had a Meeting last *Candlemas*, to the Number of Eighteen, where, without any Authority over us, we swore:

1. To be true and faithful to each other.
2. To pull down the Ditches erected on Commons, for trespassing on which, our Cattle had often been pounded.
3. To do all in our Power to hinder any one from taking the little Concerns we held, when out of Lease.
4. Not to admit any Tythe Farmer to meddle with our Tythes, but to pay them to the Minister or his Proctor.
5. To be true to *Sive* and her Children.

[By *Sive*, we meant a distressed harmless old Woman, blind of one Eye, who still lives at the Foot of a Mountain in the Neighbourhood. By her Children, all those that would join us for the aforesaid Purposes.]

More than this we swore not, nor did it ever enter into our Thoughts to do any Thing against the King or Government.

Having thus unfortunately sworn, we proceeded to level Part of Mr. *Grath's* Ditch on a Mountain. We were present two Nights more at levelling some Ditches, but gave no Assistance but by our Presence. The Night

that Mr. *Musgrave's* Ditch, at *Mullin-Lour*, was levelled, not one of us was present: Those who did it, came to a Resolution to pull down the Cottage of *John Fowloe* at *Monebue*, to drive him from the Place, and force his Landlord to set it to an honest Man. But unluckily for *Sieve's* Children, we soon agreed to the Resolution; and I (*Darby Brown*) had a further Motive: I was resolved to do my Endeavours to dissuade them from levelling any more of Mr. *Musgrave's* Ditches, and as the Number that Night was near two Hundred, I imagined my Influence might prevail, as I acted one Night among them as Captain (such as the *May-Boys* have:) I however protested against any Cruelty being offered to *Fowloe*, Wife, or Children; nor did I hear a Word of setting the Cottage on Fire, though my four Fellow-Sufferers acknowledge the Proposal was to pull the House down first, and then to make a Bonfire of the Materials: But, *John Corkeran*, who that Night was *May-Boy* Captain, saved us any Trouble by burning the House himself.

This is the true and genuine Account of our unhappy Case, and the unfortunate Cause of our untimely End. We hope the Rest of *Sieve's* Children will take Warning by our dismal Fate, and apply themselves to their Labour and different Occupations, as we did 'till *January* last. We all die unworthy Members of the Church *Rome*, sincerely and from

our Hearts, forgiving all those who were instrumental to our Prosecution, particularly *John Corkeran* and *John Fowloe*: May God bless them in this Life, and grant them eternal Glory in the next; the Glory which we confidently hope for, through the Merits of the Death and Passion of our Lord and Saviour *Jesus Christ*.

Into Thy Hands, O Lord, we commend our Spirits, — Compassionate Lord JESUS receive our Souls. *Amen.*

DARBY BROWN,	Aged 32 Years,
PATRICK BROWN,	26
DAVID AHEARN,	25
RICHARD HEALY,	30
RICHARD POWER,	29.